

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 8.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

NO. 24.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
BY A. G. HODGES,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

2 vols. Price \$12 00

KENTUCKY CODES OF PRACTICE.

1 vol. Price 2 50

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

1 vol. Price 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION.

1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,

etc., by JOHN C. HERON.

1 vol. Price 3 00

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.—Session 1855 and 1856—2 vols. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1855 and 1856—in Pamphlet form. Price 1 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1853 and 1854—bound in Leather. Price 1 50

B. MONROE'S REPORTS.—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols. of Ben. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES.

1 vol. Price 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hope." Pamphlet. Price 1 00

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.

Price—60cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARANTS AND EXECUTIONS.

Price—60cts per quire.

CONSTABLE'S NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BOND &c.

Price—60cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60cts per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60cts per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

The subscriber will receive payment for any of the above, named Books or Blankets will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be paid upon the condition that it be remitted by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

HORN & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT KY.

I have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. Business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

The same occupied by Judge Horn, on St. Clair street.

April 25, 1858.

LAW CARD.

J. TEVIS

SIM RALI & TEVIS

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House.

April 1, 1858—1.

FRANKLIN GOREN.

A. H. GAZLEY

GORIN & GAZLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

MESSRS. JAS. TRAVERSE & CO., GRIEVES, BELL & CO., McDowell, Vining & Co., HUGHES & HUTCHISON, Lov & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, EMILY HAYES, CAHO & CO., CARLTON, MORSE, TRIBBLE, WILSON, STANBEE & SMITH, CAMPBELL & HOPKINS, CORD & WHITE, ABATE & KAI, LTD., CORD & CO.

[Aug. 17, 1857—1.

JOHN FLOURNOY,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public,

DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE

COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at reduced rates, prompt remittances made, correspond once solicited, and information carefully given.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO

THEODORE PERSONS, L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass.

MR. BROTHERS, Merchants, St. Louis.

CROW, MCGREGOR & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.

HON. JNO. P. KELAND, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.

HATWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.

BUEHNER, HALD & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 9, 1857—1.

FRANK BEDFORD,

Attorney at Law,

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1858—1.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upperstreets. [May 23, 1858—1.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed from Frankfort, and resumed the practice of Law, will attend principally to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will always open his office for the reception of business, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 20, 1857—1.

E. T. WALL.

JOHN W. FINNELL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

May 5, 1858—1.

JENKIN F. GRAHAM.

M. D. M'HENRY.

W. H. M'HENRY

ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the US Land Court District of Iowa.

They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

The Senior Partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of the State, and in the various counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.

They will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country.

The Senior Partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of the State, and in the various counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, or prices, will establish offices in the principal cities, and will sell Land in Connection with a Capital Investment.

Persons wishing to settle in the State, and desirable farms and cities property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

March 11, 1857—1.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is on Main Street, next door to Gen. Peter Dudley's residence.

Feb. 28, 1858—1.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Corner of St. Clair and St. Clair Streets.

Frankfort, Ky.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties.

Oct. 28, 1858—1.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1858—1.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,

Partners in the

PRACTICE OF LAW.

WILL attend to all business referred to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts, and their business in Frankfort, One or two may also be found at their residence, to give counsel or transact business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1858—1.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

July 23, 1858—1.

S. D. MORRIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. He will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State, and business referred to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office in St. Clair street, in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. Craddock's office.

Feb. 20, 1858—1.

J. H. KINKEAD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

Will practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Justice, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1858—1.

JOHN A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State.

Always at home, even communicating with him will be promptly answered, and thus his clients will always be advised of his whereabouts.

Having determined to have all his legal papers filed in the Court of Appeals, he has caused copies furnished to him to be fully informed how his cause is progressing.

AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by your attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the necessary steps to record Deeds, and other writings to be recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Letter from John Randolph.

Rev. Septimus Tustin has communicated to the Washington Union, the following hitherto unpublished letter from the eccentric but highly intellectual orator of Virginia, Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke. It was written to his half-brother, Hon. Henry St. John Tucker.

THE LETTER.

"From the first moment that the conception entered his mind, until his complete success—embracing a period of from sixteen to eighteen years—he applied himself unceasingly and enthusiastically to its perfection, and to its introduction into use, in every form that his faithful genius could devise. So intensely were his faculties concentrated upon it that he seems to have been incapable of thought or action upon any other subject. He had no other occupation, was inspired by no other hope, cherished no other ambition. He carried continually about his person a piece of India rubber, and into the ears of all who would listen he poured incessantly the story of his experiments and the glowing language of his prophecies. He was, according to the witness, completely absorbed by it, both by day and night, pursuing it with undivided energy and with almost superhuman perseverance."

"Not only were the powers of his mind and body thus ardently devoted to the invention and its introduction into use, but every dollar he had or could command through the resources of his credit or the influences of friendship, was uncalculatingly cast into that seething caldron experiment, which was allowed to know no repose. The very bed on which his wife slept, and the linen that covered his table, were seized and sold to pay his board, and we see him with his stricken household following in the funeral of his child on foot, because he had no means with which to hire a carriage. His family had to endure privations almost surpassing belief, being frequently without an article of food in their house, or fuel in the coldest weather—and, indeed, it is said that they could not have lived through the winter of 1839 but for the kind offices of a few charitable friends. They are represented as gathering sticks in the woods and on the edges of the highways, with which to cook their meals, and digging the potatoes of their little garden before they were half grown, while one of his hungry children, in a spirit worthy of his father, is heard expressing his thanks that this much had been spared to them."

"We often find him arrested and incarcerated in the debtors' prison, but even amid its gloom his vision of the future never grew dim, his faith in his ultimate triumph never faltered. Undismayed by discomfits and sorrows which might well have broken the stoutest spirit, his language everywhere and under all circumstances was that of encouragement and of a profound conviction of final success. Not only is the United States did he thus exert himself to establish and apply to every possible use his invention, but in England, France and other countries of Europe, he zealously pursued the same career. In 1855 he appeared at the World's Fair in Paris, and the Golden Medal and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor were awarded to him as the representative of his country's inventive genius. Fortune, however, while thus caressing him with one hand, was at the same moment smiting him with the other; for we learn from the testimony that these brilliant memorials passed from the Emperor and reached their honored recipient, then the occupant of a debtor's prison, among strangers and in a foreign land—thus adding yet another to that long sad catalogue of public benefactors who have at once neglected and impoverished in the midst of the waving harvest of blessings they had bestowed upon their race."

Mrs. PARTINGTON PHILOSOPHIZING.—"I've al ways noticed," said Mrs. Partington, dropping her voice to the key that people adopt when they are disposed to be philosophical or moral; "I've always noticed that every year added to a man's life has a tendency to make him older, just as a man who goes a journey finds, as he goes on, that every mile-stone brings him nearer to the place where he is going, and further from where he started. I haven't got the exhortation of feeling that I had once, and I don't believe I shall ever have it again if I live to the age of Methuselah, which, heaven knows, I don't want to. And, speaking of long life, I haven't any desire to live any longer than breath remains in my body, if it isn't any more than eighty years. I would rather be a centurion, and the idea of surviving one's factories and becoming idiomatic always gives me a disagreeable sensorness. But whatever is to be will be, and there is no knowing how a thing will turn out till it takes place."

Mrs. PARTINGTON PHILOSOPHIZING.—"I've al ways noticed," said Mrs. Partington, dropping her voice to the key that people adopt when they are disposed to be philosophical or moral; "I've always noticed that every year added to a man's life has a tendency to make him older, just as a man who goes a journey finds, as he goes on, that every mile-stone brings him nearer to the place where he is going, and further from where he started. I haven't got the exhortation of feeling that I had once, and I don't believe I shall ever have it again if I live to the age of Methuselah, which, heaven knows, I don't want to. And, speaking of long life, I haven't any desire to live any longer than breath remains in my body, if it isn't any more than eighty years. I would rather be a centurion, and the idea of surviving one's factories and becoming idiomatic always gives me a disagreeable sensorness. But whatever is to be will be, and there is no knowing how a thing will turn out till it takes place."

NOT YET.—If the great Tempter can only persuade men to postpone attention to personal religion, he is quite satisfied with his success. The conscience, quieted by the promise of future effort, ceases to give trouble, and the delay, in numerous instances, proves fatal. Immediate decision, followed by immediate action, is the only safety for a burdened soul. A little incident, which we find in one of our exchanges records the spiritual history of thousands:

"Not yet," said a little boy, as he was busy with his trap and ball; "when I grow older I will think about my soul." "Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time to think." The little boy grew to be a young man.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, ::::::::::: AUGUST 25, 1858.

The Campaign in Illinois—Hot Work.
There appears to be some lively work going on in Illinois. Democrats fighting, Republicans fighting, both make a brisk contest. The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Douglas' colleague in the Senate, having returned to Illinois, from an eastern tour, has made a speech in Chicago, in which the following passage occurs:

"Now, fellow citizens, I make the distinct charge that there was a preconcerted arrangement and plot entered into by the very men who now claim credit for opposing the Constitution, not submitted to the people, to have a Constitution formed and put in force without giving the people an opportunity to oppose it. This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it right that the very men who traverse the country under banners proclaiming Popular Sovereignty, by design concocted a bill on purpose to force a Constitution on the people."

Mr. T. goes on to allude to Toombs' Kansas bill, and in reply to a question from a Douglas man present, he said:

"You want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a Constitution upon the people? I will satisfy you, [series of 'Good, good,' 'Hit him again,' and cheers], and the man who does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough!" [Tremendous cheers.]

Douglas' response to this direct and damaging accusation, is quite free from ambiguity.

"There is the language of your other Senator, arriving in the city of Chicago, in my absence, without any provocation, making a charge as I am famous as that, in language so vulgar as that. He had no provocation from me. In all the speeches I have made this year, I have not alluded to him, by name or otherwise. I have no assailed him in any way, and yet he comes for and makes a charge, corrupt in itself, and threatens that if any man denies it, he is going to 'cram the lie down his throat' [Laughter] and by a voice, 'He will have a good time!' It strikes me that he would have been fully as brave and manly for Mr. Trumbull to have said that to my face. [Cries of 'That is so!'] For when the charge was once made in a much milder form in the Senate of the United States, I did brand it as a lie, in the presence of Mr. Trumbull—[series of 'Good,' and applause,]—and Mr. Trumbull sat and heard it then branded, without daring to say that it was true. [Cry of 'Good,' and applause.] I tell you he knew it to be false when he uttered it at Chicago—[applause, and by a voice, 'Give him fits,'] and yet he says he is going to 'cram the lie [applause and laughter] down his throat until he should cry enough.' [Laughter.] The miserable, craven hearted wretch, [applause,] he would rather have both ears cut off than to use that language in my presence, where I could call him to account."

[Louis applauds.]

Now, we are a little curious to know in what manner Douglas would have called Trumbull "to account" if the charge had been made in his (Douglas') presence. Would he have denied it?

In that case there would merely have been a question of veracity between the two Senators, and Trumbull's word would have been as much believed as Douglas'. Perhaps he would have abused Trumbull? But that would not have refuted the charge, however much it may have comported with the Little Giant's ideas of senatorial dignity. Perhaps, he would have had a fistfull with Trumbull, and made manifest his physical as well as his logical powers in that way, the question before the audience being, which is the best shoulder striker, Douglas or Trumbull? Or perhaps he would have called Trumbull to "account" according to the "code."

Assuming that hypothesis, we can see no reason why the Little Giant should permit his absence to prevent him from holding Trumbull to "account." Trumbull's speech has been published and endorsed by him, and he is as much responsible for its expressions as he would have been if Douglas had heard him. The imputation cast upon Douglas is just the same, and he should resort to the same means to defend himself from what he alleges is a vile slander. We expect though that the Senator merely intended to round a period.

There is no telling to what lengths the sectionals of Southern demagogues will carry them.—They hate every thing which is Northern, forgetting entirely that the North is a part of our common country. A short time ago the South were loudly called upon to unite in resistance to Northern aggression. Now they are as vehemently urged to unite in aggression upon the North. A few years ago all that the South demanded was the assertion of the principle that the people of the Territories might form their State Constitutions to suit themselves. Now it is the rankest abolitionism to permit the people of the Territories to decide upon their own institutions in forming a State Constitution, unless they incorporate it into a clause protecting slavery.

What was conservatism a few years ago is now treason to the South. What was conservatism in 1856 is now Abolitionism. Now-a-days a man is suspected of being tinctured with Abolitionism if he dares to make a Union speech, and Jefferson Davis has become unpopular among the Southern Democracy because he succeeded in pleasing the fancy of the Yankees. The following from the Charleston *Mercury* is a sample of this Southern feeling:

We see it stated that, at the recent commencement of Bowdoin College, Maine, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Senator from Maine, and on the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Fessenden has been for many years one of the leading Abolitionists of Maine. That Mr. Davis should be honored by this association of his name with Mr. Fessenden's in the honor conferred by a college crammed full with Abolitionists, is undoubtedly attributable to his late Union speech at sea. An inveterate Union man in the South may be far more useful ally of Northern Abolitionists. "You hold, and I skin."

We would suggest that the Southern Democracy now repudiate Webster's Dictionary, because a Yankee is the author; and it would be no more than what is due to consistency if they would refuse to make use of the advantages of the telegraph, because a Yankee was its inventor.

We still plead as an excuse for the meager amount of editorial matter, our protracted ill-health.—*Columbus Crescent*.

A factious person might wish the editor a continuation of his protracted ill health, but we would rather endorse the usual quantity of his editorial matter than have him remain unwell.

To KEEP FRUIT FROM WASPS.—The surest way of keeping it is to preserve it.

A factious person might wish the editor a continuation of his protracted ill health, but we would rather endorse the usual quantity of his editorial matter than have him remain unwell.

Mr. A. D. Madenia, who apostatized from the Democratic party a few years since, and reached the dignity of "Grand Secretary" of the Know Nothing party of Kentucky, has returned to the Democratic party. He gives his reasons in a letter for returning, which we suppose possess about as much interest as the fact of whether he belongs to one or another party. He attempted to destroy his party to get an office, and having failed to do both, now returns to it with the hope, we suppose, of being patted on the head affectionately and fed on pap. Our own opinion is, that it would have comported much more with a decent modesty, if he had sunk out of sight, instead of prating himself in the news papers.—*Paducah Herald*.

The anxiety that a man feels for the want of funds is called capital punishment.

A friend thus describes his summer's gardening operations: "The bugs ate our cucumbers, our chickens ate the bugs, neighbors' ate the chickens, and we are in hopes that something will now eat the cats."

The anxiety that a man feels for the want of funds is called capital punishment.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Case of Senator Sumner.

Paris, July 26, 1858.

I have been spending an hour this morning with Mr. Sumner. Though my report of June 23 remains of generally correct application to his present condition, some further details may now be added that cannot fail to interest men of science as well as personal and political friends. His physical sufferings have been constant and rather increasing than diminishing since I last wrote. The moxa has not been administered to the All Father. Take your children. If you belong to a city Sabbath School, gather them up—big and little, great and small, high and low—take your baskets and buckets, your swing-ropes and balls and bats—don't stiffen them with fancy "Sunday dresses," too fine for romping, and good water, and then turn them all loose. Let them hallo and laugh and romp. Away with your cold dignity, your primness, your stiffness. Surround by the scenes of nature, give swing to nature for once. Hark the merry laugh! List that ringing halloo! When did you hear aught like it in your crowded Babel? That is no town laugh.

Some new features in the case have developed, the patient intense new pains. It is throwing but little light on them to say that they are neuralgic constricting and oppressing the chest as with a torturing deadly weight. They have been considerably reduced by the administration of hot baths and powerful internal remedies. If I rightly understand the physician and his patient, these new pains are to be regarded purely as an effect of sympathy between the nerves in the region of the chest and the great nervous central column—not as an extension to that region of the malady of the latter, nor as an independent local disease of those nerves.

A few days since, a man was discharged, cured from one of the Paris hospitals, whose case bears complete likeness to and therefore presents the best hope for that of Mr. Sumner. His injuries, received on the head, took effect in the spine, by contrecoup or concussion so as to absolutely paralyze both legs. As I said, he has recently been discharged, cured; but this was after treatment by fire, continued for three months.

The editor of the Democrat will confer a great favor upon us when he shows when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. We have no recollection of the case in which the legality of the compromise came before the Supreme Court. The question has never been brought directly before that tribunal. In the Dred Scott case the question was: if a slaveholder takes his slave into a free State and retains him as such, and the slave does not sue for his freedom in that State, but voluntarily returns to the State from which he came, is the slave entitled to his freedom by the act of his master in taking him to a State in which slavery had been abolished? The Supreme Court decided that Dred Scott, not being a citizen of the United States, could not bring suit before that body, but that his status must be determined by the Courts of the State in which he was then living. As his case could not properly come before the Supreme Court, of course that tribunal had nothing to do with it. They did not even decide whether or not Dred Scott was a slave, but left it to the courts of Missouri to determine that question. Certainly they did not decide that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. They would have had as much right to decide in that case that a United States Bank would be unconstitutional.

Now, we are a little curious to know in what manner Douglas would have called Trumbull "to account" if the charge had been made in his (Douglas') presence. Would he have denied it?

The Courier will give its compositions a great deal of trouble in so altering the article as to make sense out of it. Who about the establishment will give the necessary directions?

The SPANISH MISSION.—The President has given Senator Mallory, of Florida, an opportunity to succeed Mr. Augustus Caesar Dodge, as Minister to Spain. It is not yet known whether Mr. M. will accept the appointment. The New Orleans Picayune says that the main purpose of his mission will be to carry out the President's plan for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and Senator Mallory is particularly and eminently qualified for the trust. He is an enlightened, capable and discreet man, a very thorough Spanish scholar not only familiar with the history, geography, resources and capabilities of the island, but from his residence at Key West, within a day's sail or Havana, personally acquainted with the people, their dispositions and opinions. The friends of this acquisition hope he will accept.

SENATOR BIGLER.—The Philadelphia Press, (Forney's paper) crucifies the President's right bower, Bigler who has recently made an attack upon F. P. Stanton in a public speech. It appears that Bigler paid a visit to Kansas during the term of Walker and Stanton's gubernatorial and secretarian operations out there, and endorsed their course with great emphasis in half a dozen speeches. Until the President flinched from endorsing Walker's policy of subduing the Le Compton Constitution to the people, Bigler was a loud endorser of Walker and Stanton. His subsequent course all understand.

Under these circumstances, says the Press of last Wednesday, there is an obvious propensity in printing the following extract from a letter of this same Senator Bigler to Secretary Stanton dated Clearfield, Pa., August 14th, 1857:

"Make my special regard to Governor Walker, and say to him that HE HAS THE POPULAR HEART WITH HIM THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COUNTY, EXCEPT ONLY THE EXTREME SOUTH. Should his programme succeed, he will HAVE THE MOST ENVIRABLE PROSPERITY OF ANY MAN IN THE NATION. The Administration is a little weak in the knees, and wincing under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work."

While this extract impinges Bigler, it also furnishes additional evidence to sustain the charge made last summer, by the American party, South, that the Walker-Stanton policy inaugurated in Kansas was approved by the Administration.

We see it stated that, at the recent commencement of Bowdoin College, Maine, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Senator from Maine, and on the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Fessenden has been for many years one of the leading Abolitionists of Maine. That Mr. Davis should be honored by this association of his name with Mr. Fessenden's in the honor conferred by a college crammed full with Abolitionists, is undoubtedly attributable to his late Union speech at sea. An inveterate Union man in the South may be far more useful ally of Northern Abolitionists. "You hold, and I skin."

We would suggest that the Southern Democracy now repudiate Webster's Dictionary, because a Yankee is the author; and it would be no more than what is due to consistency if they would refuse to make use of the advantages of the telegraph, because a Yankee was its inventor.

We still plead as an excuse for the meager amount of editorial matter, our protracted ill-health.—*Columbus Crescent*.

A factious person might wish the editor a continuation of his protracted ill health, but we would rather endorse the usual quantity of his editorial matter than have him remain unwell.

To KEEP FRUIT FROM WASPS.—The surest way of keeping it is to preserve it.

A factious person might wish the editor a continuation of his protracted ill health, but we would rather endorse the usual quantity of his editorial matter than have him remain unwell.

Mr. A. D. Madenia, who apostatized from the Democratic party a few years since, and reached the dignity of "Grand Secretary" of the Know Nothing party of Kentucky, has returned to the Democratic party. He gives his reasons in a letter for returning, which we suppose possess about as much interest as the fact of whether he belongs to one or another party. He attempted to destroy his party to get an office, and having failed to do both, now returns to it with the hope, we suppose, of being patted on the head affectionately and fed on pap. Our own opinion is, that it would have comported much more with a decent modesty, if he had sunk out of sight, instead of prating himself in the news papers.—*Paducah Herald*.

The anxiety that a man feels for the want of funds is called capital punishment.

A friend thus describes his summer's gardening operations: "The bugs ate our cucumbers, our chickens ate the bugs, neighbors' ate the chickens, and we are in hopes that something will now eat the cats."

The anxiety that a man feels for the want of funds is called capital punishment.

Mr. A. D. Madenia, who apostatized from the Democratic party a few years since, and reached the dignity of "Grand Secretary" of the Know Nothing party of Kentucky, has returned to the Democratic party. He gives his reasons in a letter for returning, which we suppose possess about as much interest as the fact of whether he belongs to one or another party. He attempted to destroy his party to get an office, and having failed to do both, now returns to it with the hope, we suppose, of being patted on the head affectionately and fed on pap. Our own opinion is, that it would have comported much more with a decent modesty, if he had sunk out of sight, instead of prating himself in the news papers.—*Paducah Herald*.

The anxiety that a man feels for the want of funds is called capital punishment.

A friend thus describes his summer's gardening operations: "The bugs ate our cucumbers, our chickens ate the bugs, neighbors' ate the chickens, and we are in hopes that something will now eat the cats."

The anxiety that a man feels for the want of funds is called capital punishment.

A factious person might wish the editor a continuation of his protracted ill health, but we would rather endorse the usual quantity of his editorial matter than have him remain unwell.

To KEEP FRUIT FROM WASPS.—The surest way of keeping it is to preserve it.

A factious person might wish the editor a continuation of his protracted ill health, but we would rather endorse the usual quantity of his editorial matter than have him remain unwell.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Case of Senator Sumner.

Paris, July 26, 1858.

I have been spending an hour this morning with Mr. Sumner. Though my report of June 23 remains of generally correct application to his present condition, some further details may now be added that cannot fail to interest men of science as well as personal and political friends. His physical sufferings have been constant and rather increasing than diminishing since I last wrote. The moxa has not been administered to the All Father. Take your children. If you belong to a city Sabbath School, gather them up—big and little, great and small, high and low—take your baskets and buckets, your swing-ropes and balls and bats—don't stiffen them with fancy "Sunday dresses," too fine for romping, and good water, and then turn them all loose. Let them hallo and laugh and romp. Away with your cold dignity, your primness, your stiffness. Surround by the scenes of nature, give swing to nature for once. Hark the merry laugh! List that ringing halloo! When did you hear aught like it in your crowded Babel? That is no town laugh.

Some new features in the case have developed, the patient intense new pains. It is throwing but little light on them to say that they are neuralgic constricting and oppressing the chest as with a torturing deadly weight. They have been considerably reduced by the administration of hot baths and powerful internal remedies. If I rightly understand the physician and his patient, these new pains are to be regarded purely as an effect of sympathy between the nerves in the region of the chest and the great nervous central column—not as an extension to that region of the malady of the latter, nor as an independent local disease of those nerves.

A few days since, a man was discharged, cured from one of the Paris hospitals, whose case bears complete likeness to and therefore presents the best hope for that of Mr. Sumner. His injuries, received on the head, took effect in the spine, by contrecoup or concussion so as to absolutely paralyze both legs. As I said, he has recently been discharged, cured; but this was after treatment by fire, continued for three months.

The editor of the Democrat will confer a great favor upon us when he shows when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. We have no recollection of the case in which the legality of the compromise came before the Supreme Court. The question has never been brought directly before that tribunal. In the Dred Scott case the question was: if a slaveholder takes his slave into a free State and retains him as such, and the slave does not sue for his freedom in that State, but voluntarily returns to the State from which he came, is the slave entitled to his freedom by the act of his master in taking him to a State in which slavery had been abolished? The Supreme Court decided that Dred Scott, not being a citizen of the United States, could not bring suit before that body, but that his status must be determined by the Courts of the State in which he was then living. As his case could not properly come before the Supreme Court, of course that tribunal had nothing to do with it. They did not even decide whether or not Dred Scott was a slave, but left it to the courts of Missouri to determine that question. Certainly they did not decide that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. They would have had as much right to decide in that case that a United States Bank would be unconstitutional.

Now, we are a little curious to know in what manner Douglas would have called Trumbull "to account" if the charge had been made in his (Douglas') presence. Would he have denied it?

The editor of the Democrat will confer a great favor upon us when he shows when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. We have no recollection of the case in which the legality of the compromise came before the Supreme Court. The question has never been brought directly before that tribunal. In the Dred Scott case the question was: if a slaveholder takes his slave into a free State and retains him as such, and the slave does not sue for his freedom in that State, but voluntarily returns to the State from which he came, is the slave entitled to his freedom by the act of his master in taking him to a State in which slavery had been abolished? The Supreme Court decided that Dred Scott, not being a citizen of the United States, could not bring suit before that body, but that his status must be determined by the Courts of the State in which he was then living. As his case could not properly come before the Supreme Court, of course that tribunal had nothing to do with it. They did not even decide whether or not Dred Scott was a slave, but left it to the courts of Missouri to determine that question. Certainly they did not decide that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. They would have had as much right to decide in that case that a United States Bank would be unconstitutional.

The editor of the Democrat will confer a great favor upon us when he shows when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. We have no recollection of the case in which the legality of the compromise came before the Supreme Court. The question has never been brought directly before that tribunal. In the Dred Scott case the question was: if a slaveholder takes his slave into a free State and retains him as such, and the slave does not sue for his freedom in that State, but voluntarily returns to the State from which he came, is the slave entitled to his freedom by the act of his master in taking him to a State in which slavery had been abolished? The Supreme Court decided that Dred Scott, not being a citizen of the United States, could not bring suit before that body, but that his status must be determined by the Courts of the State in which he was then living. As his case could not properly come before the Supreme Court, of course that tribunal had nothing to do with it. They did not even decide whether or not Dred Scott was a slave, but left it to the courts of Missouri to determine that question. Certainly they did not decide that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. They would have had as much right to decide in that case that a United States Bank would be unconstitutional.

The editor of the Democrat will confer a great favor upon us when he shows when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. We have no recollection of the case in which the legality of the compromise came before the Supreme Court. The question has never been brought directly before that tribunal. In the Dred Scott case the question was: if a slaveholder takes his slave into a free State and retains him as such, and the slave does not sue for his freedom in that State, but voluntarily returns to the State from which he came, is the slave entitled to his freedom by the act of his master in taking him to a State in which slavery had been abolished? The Supreme Court decided that Dred Scott, not being a citizen of the United States, could not bring suit before that body, but that his status must be determined by the Courts

